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PHENIX.

Attend the True Event."

- Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

VOL. I—NO. 159.

THE PHIENIX.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,

BY JULIAN A. SELBY

TFRMS-IN'ADVANCE,

SUBSCRIPTION.

Inserted at \$1 per square for the first in-sertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent.

An English Boker-Dean Affair.

A most romantic elopement has just occurred in London, England, which has severely shocked the propriety of the "Upper Ten," and created a general "nine day's wonder," on account of the different positions which the respective parties to the affair held in society. It appears that a young lady named Crosse, aged about twenty years, the daughter of a clergyman, formed an attachment to clergyman, formed an attachment to her father's groom—a lad two years her junior, named George Smith. George had been in the family for about two years, during which time he used to accompany the young lady during her equestrian exercises. In this way, an intimacy sprung up be-tween them, which the father finally became aware of, and thereupon determined to discharge George at once. The young lady heard of her father's intention, and on the day the boy was to leave, she managed to see him, and told him to come to her window at night, as she wanted to escape with The groom advised her not to pursue this course, but she persisted, and accordingly the reluctant youth went to the window at the time indicated, when the young lady dropped from her bower into the arms of the object of her passion. The next question was, how to get married? The lady had a considerable sum of money in her possession, which she placed in the hands of her lover, and the pairstarted off they knew not whither. They, however, made tracks for Wandsworth, where they hired apart-ments, and the next day appeared before a magistrate for the purpose of before a magistrate for the purpose of being matrimonially united. The magistrate refused to marry them on the ground that the lady was under

The couple, therefore, returned dis-consolate to their apartments, and lived together for two days, when the police, who had been notified by the father to hunt up the runaways, came upon them and arrested the groom on a charge of fraudulently inducing the young lady to leave her home, knowyoung lady to leave her home, knowing that she had money in her possession belonging to Mr. Crosse. The case afterwards came up for examination before a police magistrate, where the facts were made apparent. Upon being asked if the groom had that she was a consenting party, the young man was acquitted of the charge of fraudulently enticing her from her home. In regard to the money, he had left it untouched, and offered to return it to the father. According to the evidence of the young lady, the chivalrous groom had conducted himself with the utmost honor and restraint, and it was officially announced that the young lady "returned to her home as intact as on the day she left it." "All's well that ends The reverend gentleman finding his daughter really attached to the young man, and determined to marry him, gave his consent, and on the 14th inst., the happy pair were united and the blushing bride taken to her husband's home in triumph, the party being followed by an "admiring crowd," who cheered lustily, and the scene ends by Mr. George Smith re-turning "hearfelt thanks" to his friends from a first floor window

"A man who has been cultivating tea, as an experiment, since 1860, writes to the Savannah Herald that most of his plants grow finely, that his tea is of good quality, and the plants will do quite as well in Georgia as in their native country.

DOFF GREEN STILL LIVES-WHAT Mr. Lincoln Said.—Gen. Duff Green is about to publish a letter reciting the conversation he had with Presiof the South wanted peace. The latter replied, Mr. Green says, in this wise if you want peace, come back into the Union, and if you want slavery, or do not want it, you can vote on the Constitutional Amendment. I cannot take back any of my emanci-pation proclamation, but I will be liberal in amnesty to the Southern people." This took place in presence of Gen, Weitzel and others.

Punch hears that His Holiness the Pope has given positive orders that all his Bulls shall be kept within the precincts of the Vatican while the cattle disease is rife.

> For the Legislature. Dr. J. H. BOATWRIGHT, Dr. WM. P. GEIGER, WM. WALLACE.

For the Legislature. J. H. BOATWRIGHT. WM. WALLACE, JOHN II. KINSLER, W. H. TALLEY.

For the Legislature.

The following gentlemen are suggested as fit persons to represent Richland District in the next General Assembly: WM. WALLACE, WM. K. BACHMAN, WM. H. TALLEY, JAS. G. GIBBES:

FOR STATE SENATOR.

The many friends of E. J. ARTHUR? in consideration of his past valuable services, beg leave respectfully to nominate him for re-election to the office of SENATOR from Richland District, at the ensuing election.

For Congress.

re authorized to announce JAMES FARROW, Esq., of Spartanburg, as a candidate to represent, in the Congress of the United States, the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Districts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester.

FOR CONGRESS.

The friends of GEO. D. TILLMAN, Esq., respectfully announce him a candidate for CONGRESS, at the ensuing election, in the Third District, embracing Orangeburg, Edgefield, Lexington, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield. Sept 28 *

o the Voters of Orangeburg, Edge-field, Abbeville, Newberry, Lexing-ton, Richland and Fairfield.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After much hesitation, I have consented to be put in nomination for your Representative in the Congress of the United States. I publish this card, beinduced her to quit her home, or cause the District is so large and the time made the first advance to that end, before the election so short that I could the damsel said "No, I think we were about equal." It being plainly proved canvass were possible, however, I do not cause the District is so large and the time not, if I desired, canvass the District. If a canvass were possible, however, I do not think it becoming or desirable. In my judgment, this is no time for a seramble for office. It seems to me that no one properly impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and the delicacy and importance of the duties to be discharged, could seek the position merely for the gratification of personal ambition. For myself, I declare that I have no wish but to serve the State

In 1788, South Carolina, through a convention of her people, became one of the United States. She remained a member of the Union until December, 1860, when, through another convection of her people, she repealed the Ordinance of 1788, seceded from the United States, and with certain other sister States entered into another government known as the Confederate Government. We believed that we had the right to secede and that our security required its exercise in co-operation with our Southean sisters. South Carolina, in 1852, proclaimed by solemn oflinance the right of secession. It had long been the settled opinion of the State that she was sovereign and entitled to all the rights of sovereignty. She asserted self-government in order to secure her institutions and principles from great evils, believed to be imminent. Secession was in the nature of a proceeding quia timet. It was conceived in the spirit of

self-preservation-not to injure others but to saye ourselves. It cannot be necessary to say that I am one of those who believe that it was an honest effort for honorable dent Lincoln just before the fall of Richmond. Mr. Green, in his interview, told Mr. Lincoln that the people was upon the Confederate States, which denicd the right of secession and waged war upon the Confederate States, which stood upon the defensive: A terrible war of invision and desolation followed, and finally the Confederate States were overwhelmed by force of numbers and dissolved. At the end of the war the State of South Carolina found the Confederacy broken up, her citizens who survived the terrible ordeal chausted and impoverished, her institutions destroyed, and the whole country occupied by the military forces of the United States. Under these painful circumstances, the President of the United States invited the States lately composing the Confederacy to re-organize their governments and restore their connection with the Constitution and Government of the

cumstance, the President of the United States invited the States lately composing the Confederacy to re-organize their governments and restore their connection with the Constitution and Government of the United States, upon certain conditions, the principal of which was an acquieschee in the abolition of slavery, which had been accomplished by the military authorities. The State, wisely in my judgment, responded favorably to the invitation. It is true that the mere issue of battle does not prove right any more than did the old "wager of bettle;" but it does prove power which cannot be disregarded. A Provisional Governor was appointed, who called another convention of the people, which has lately repealed the Ordinance of Secession, and by an article in the State Constitution, recognized the abolition of slavery and prohibited its re-establishment. By repealing that of Secession, the Ordinance of 1788, through which South, Carolina became a member of the Union, was one facto revived, and we are this day in the Union precisely as we became in 1788 and remained up to 1860.

We are now in a very anomalous position. Relying upon the good faith and patriotic intentions of the President of the United States, we have done all that is required of us to restore our old relations to the Constitution and the Union; but still we have not been received into followship at Washington. That important part of the plan of reconstruction remains value be accomplished. It is understood to a party will oppose the President's plan of reorganizing the States and giving to them equality of rights, and will trust upon still farther despoiling and erushing the State and powers, they still object. In this emergency, the State needs the assistance of all her true men. Much remains to be done, and not the least is to separate from them, and now that we propose to return without slavery. They waged war upon us because we tried to separate from them, and now that we propose to return in them, and now that we propose to return without slavery,

ward, and if you are willing to try me, I will give my best efforts.

In some respects, we are at the beginning of our policy, as if we were a new State about to assume new relations with our sister States; but we must never allow ourselves to forget that in other respects we are an old State—a State having antecedents—a name to maintain and a history to preserve. Whatever may betide us in the uncertain fature, the past, at least, is secure, South Carolina has never swerved from the path of honor, as she conceived it. We have a record of which none need be ashamed; and when any apostate son of hers disclaims or disparages it, may she cast him out as unworthy of her. The devotion of every true son of the State adheres in adversity as well as in prosperity—is loyal through evil as well as through good report; and in the midst of the greatest misfortunes, "sticketh closer than a brother."

After the delegations from the Southern States shall have been received into Congress, many delicate and important duties will devolve upon them, especially in reference to the freedmen of the South, and the control which Congress, or a party in Congress, may desire still to exercise over

ence to the freedmen of the South, and the control which Congress, or a party in Congress, may desire still to exercise over them. It may not be improper, in this connection, to say that, whilst I have approved the course of the State in seeking to restore 'ler old relations with the Government of the United States, it has been upon the faith and expectation that the State, as soon as reconstructed, is to have entire control of the whole subject of her domestic affairs. The State land the State alone. control of the whole subject of her domes-tic affairs. The State Land the State alone, must be left to decide to whom she will give the right of suffrage or other political rights. A new code noir must be enacted to protect and govern the population lately made free—to prevent idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime. I am not prophet enough to foresce whether we can succeed, but I solemnly believe it will be impossible to live in the country at all unless the State has exclusive control of the whole subject. I have hope that this will be permitted, and I have hope that this will be permitted, and Fthink it is in accordance with our interests and true policy to sustain the President and the Bemocratic party in their efforts to restore the States to their position of acceleration and the states are the states to their position of acceleration and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the

efforts to restore the States' to their position of equality and to give them equal rights in the Government.

With these views, if the voters of the District think that I can serve them or the State in this critical emergency, I will do my best for them; but I have too high a sense of my own incompetency and of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, to solicit it by a personal canvass.

SAMUEL McGOWAN.

ABELVILLE C. H. Sept. 27, 1855.

ABBUVILLE C. Hr., Sept. 27, 1865

Auction and Commis'n Business.

THE undersigned, having just completed his large and commodious AUCTION AND COMMISSION SALES-ROOMS, situated above his NEW STORE, on Main street, adjoining the Court House, is prepared to sell all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, HORSES, VEHICLES, etc., etc., either at AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE

VATE SALE.

Having secured the services of Mr. C. F. HARRISON, so long and favorably known for his qualifications in this line of business, he t.inks he can guarantee perfect satisfaction in all transactions entrusted to his care.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, he designs inaugurating a system of REGULAR WEEKLY SALES, which will present RARE FACILITIES to all persons desirous of disposing of MERCHANDIZE, etc., at auction.

Oct 1 imo

JAMES G. GIBBES.

Situated on the Foot of Richland Street, near Greenville Radroad, Columbia. GOLDSMITH & KIND, PROPRIETORS.

THE above works are now completed. The above works are now completed. The and the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute all kinds of IRON CASTINGS, such as are needed for agriculturists and machinists, BAILROAD IRON, MILL IRON, IRON FENCING, etc. They are also prepared to furnish BRASS CASTINGS of every description. Orders are solicited and will be promptly attended to.

M. GOLDSMITH.

Oct 8 M. GOLDSMITH.

Land for Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLANTATION, consisting of 1,210 acres of Land—somewhat neglected during these war times. The Dwelling is a two-story frame, building, with seven rooms and four fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings, such as a Kitchen, good Barn and Stabling, attached; two good Gin Houses and one Screw, five or six framed Negro Houses, with brick chimnies, Carriage House, &c. An Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees is on the premises, near the house seldom failing to yield its fruit. This healthy and valuable plantation is situated within four-teen miles of Columbia, on the main State Road running to Winnsboro. To a suitable purchaser, a bargainfwill be given. Payments easy. Address Mrs H. E. RUFF, on the Plantation. Oct 6 13

THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.

I DESIRE to say to the old DESTRETO say to the old patrons of this paper and the public generally, that its publication will be resumed on or about the FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER INST., under my proprietorship and the editorial control of a gentleman eminently qualified for such a position, and a well known and prominent citizen of the District.

It is my aim to revive the BANNER and conduct it as it was before its discontinuance, to wit: to make it a first-class, hightened, NEWS and LITERARY PAPER.

The terms of the paper will be as for-

The terms of the paper will be as for-merly, viz: \$2 a year in advance—in specie, T. B. CREWS, Abbeville C. H., S. C.

SPECK & POLOCK.

General Commission Merchants,

OROCERIES, BRY GOODS, &C. Plain street, 2d door from Assembly, Sept 7 COLUMBIA, S. C.

William Elliott. ATTORNEY AT LAW, HILTON HEAD, S. C.

Oct 11

State South Carolina --- Richland Dist. COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

PURSUANT to an Ordinance of the State
Convention, pollegilling Convention, polls will be opened at the several election precincts of this District, on WEDNESDAY, Oether 18, 1865, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and one Senator and four Representative and the Challette of the State o tatives to the State Legislature

oct 5 Chairman Board of Managers.

CALNAN & KREUDER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE dealers in GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS.
Especial attention paidto the purchase and
sale of COTTON, MERCHANDIZE and
PRODUCE. Gervais street, between Main and Assemisty, opposite State House. Sept 28

J. M. Blaxely and G. P. Copeland J. M. Blakely and G. P. Copeland

AVE this day entered into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style and name of BLAKELY & COPELAND. They will give their best attention to the sale and purchase of COTTON, as well as other things consigned to their care. They have ample store-room and will take charge of cotton, and sell here. Charleston or New York, as may be desired. Store and office on Main street, corner of Boundary, near Cotton Town, Columbia, S. C.

BLAKELY & COPELAND.

Ser Charleston Courier copy six times and forward bill to this effice.

Sept 24

At Home Again!

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

I WILL PATCH, ALTER and REPAIR STEAM BOLLERS, within fifty miles of this place; also, do any heavy or particular MILL FORGING. I may be found by applying at this office.

S. J. PERRY.

New Store

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from New York, a full supply of Ladies' and Gent's FALL and WINTER GOODS, of all kinds, such as CALICOES, DELAINES, MERINGES, FLANNEL, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Long cloth, Linen, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Dress Goods, &c.

GENT'S WEAR—Ciothing, Hate, Caps, Boots, Shoos, Under-shirts, &c.

ALSO.

A good assortment of CROCKERY and Citizens and persons generally would de well to give as a call before purchasing elsowhere.

sowhere.
Sept 13 lme P. LYONS & CO.,
Corner Assembly and Washington sta

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE DY

L. C. CLARKE,

At his New Store, Washington Street, fust.
Opposite the Old Jail.

Diass GOODS, Colored and Mourning,
consisting of:
Flain, Plaid and Striped ALPACAS.
LUSTRES and DELAINES.
Also, CALICOES. TWEEDS, &c.
BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CRASH, for Towelling, LOVE VEILS.
LINEN SETTS, with and without Lace,
and with Mourning Edges.
Black Silk and Colored Silk Cravats.
Elastic Garters, Men's Buck Gloves.
Ladies Gauntlets and Gloves.
Ladies Gauntlets and Gloves.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, for Ladies
and Gentlemen.
Fancy Hair Nets, for Waterfalls, and
plain Silk Nets.

Hair Brushes and Combs.
Gentle Linen Collars Scont Papers

lain Silk Nets.
Hair Brushes and Combs.
Hair Brushes and Combs.
Gent's Linen Collars. Seent Papers.
Irish Linen, of all qualities.
Longcloths, Ladies' Undervests.
Rubber, Coat and Yest Buttons.
Gent's Half Hose, of excellent quality.
Men's fine Felt Hats, black and colored.
Colored Woolen Shirts and Drawers.
Corsets, China Dolls of all sizes.
Hoop Skirts, Perfumery.
Castile Soap, Suspenders.
Head Handkerchiefs.
Fancy Dress Buttons. Fancy Dress Buttons.
Eelts of every variety, Belting Ribbon.
Scissors, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

GROCERIES.
White and Brown SUGAR.
Green and Black TEA, COFFEE.
Starch, Soap, Candles.
Molasses, Brooms, Herrings.
Sardines, Matches, Blacking.
Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, &c.
Sopt 28

THE undersigned, having leased the large and commodious building known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," has opened it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTTEL. T. S. NIGKERSON, sept 11 Proprieter.

Mounce & Calhoun, COMMIS. MERCHANTS.

CORNER Gervais and Gates streets, (near S. C. and G. & C. R. R. Depots,) Columbia, S. C., receive and forward all kinds of Merchandize, Tobacco, Cotton and kinds of Merchandize, Tobacco, Cotton and all Produce, or store the same. Parties consigning to us will find their freight shipped with despatch from Orangelung, Alston, Winnsboro or other points, by wa-gon, during the breakage on said roads. We keep two two-horse wagons for city hanling

hauling.
R. H. MOUNCE. J. W. CALHOUN. References.—J. G. Gibbes, Edwin Scott, Columbia; Johnston, Crews & Co Charleston; Linton & Dowiy, Augusta, Gr Wm. Taylor & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Co Braynard & Co., Mobilet, Ala.; W. A. Finney, Danville, Va.; Robert Lumpki, Ridianod Va. Rielanond, Va. Sept 14 1me